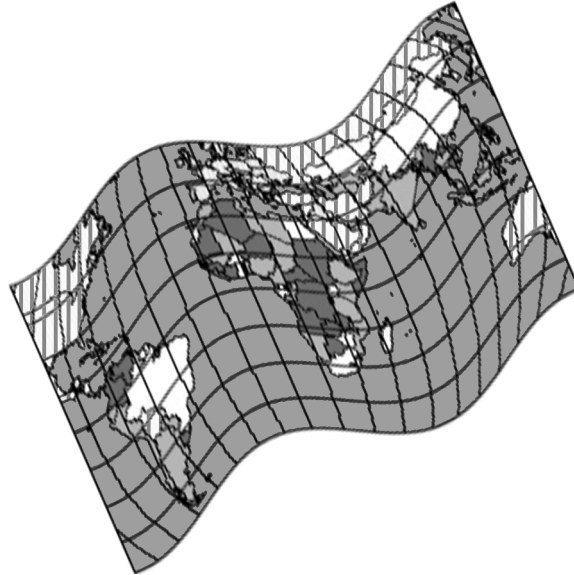


Informal Stakeholder Baseline Survey



Global Water Partnership

VERSION 1

April 2004

Current Status of National Efforts to Move Towards Sustainable Water Management Using an IWRM Approach

Project funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Environment

The Survey – Preface

As a complement to its efforts to support countries to prepare national IWRM and Water efficiency plans by 2005, called for at the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002, the Norwegian Ministry of the Environment commissioned the Global Water Partnership to conduct a baseline survey in order to assess the extent to which countries around the world are moving towards more integrated approaches to water resources development and management. GWP conducted the survey with a dual purpose in mind, (i) help countries learn from each other's experiences and (ii), at the same time, provide a baseline for monitoring progress towards more sustainable water management, which is expected to be accelerated through the development of the above mentioned plans by 2005.

The survey was conducted through the GWP network of country and regional partnerships and led to the production of 14 regional reports. This material was then used in order to prepare summary documents, including:

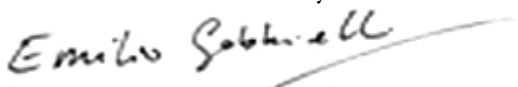
- (i) the present summary report, on countries' status regarding IWRM approach and related prospects for successful IWRM Plan preparation.
- (ii) an annex to this summary report, on countries' readiness in ten specific areas regarded as important for IWRM Plan preparation.

The regional reports, on which the above summary report and annex are based, are not official documents, endorsed by governments. While official views and assessments have been integrated in many instances through the direct participation of government agencies in the GWP multistakeholder platforms and/or analysis of official documents, the end result is to be regarded as “an informal stakeholder baseline survey”.

Clearly, the statements made in the reports regarding the level of maturity of reforms undertaken in the various countries of the world are preliminary and often subjective. Moreover, the “country data” were analyzed at the regional level, with no systematic attempt to harmonize across regions a posteriori. Due to these limitations and the short timeframe of the exercise, some informed readers will probably consider certain statements included in this summary report as inaccurate, partial or subjective. It is sincerely hoped that the views of such readers will be fed back to GWP Secretariat in the form of constructive criticism and will contribute to strengthening the final version of the report, to be released later in the year.

The present summary report (version 1) is released by GWP at the time of CSD-12 along with a Companion Guidance Document to assist countries who are preparing Integrated Water Resource Management Plans. Version 2 of the summary report and its annex, plus full regional reports, will be released later in the year. Compiling the survey would not have been possible without the dedication and responsiveness of all members of the GWP network involved at regional and national level. Their work is deeply acknowledged. The GWP Secretariat and in particular Jacques Rey prepared the summary documents under the supervision of Per Bertilsson with support from GWP TEC. Comments on the present report should be directed to lina.koochaky@gwpforum.org, GWP secretariat.

Finally, the GWP network wishes to acknowledge its sincere gratitude to the Norwegian Government which has commissioned the survey for its outstanding support on such a strategic issue.



Emilio Gabbrielli
GWP Executive Secretary

The Survey – Overall Summary

At the end of 2003, GWP conducted an “informal stakeholder baseline survey” on the status of water sector reform processes in the various countries of the world. The survey was conducted in 108 countries – 45 in Africa, 42 in Asia and the Pacific, and 22 in Latin America.

The survey provides a **snapshot of where countries stand in terms of adapting and reforming their water management systems towards more sustainable water management practices**. The preliminary results show that of the 108 countries surveyed to date, around 10% have made good progress towards more integrated approaches, 50% have taken some steps in this direction but need to increase their efforts, while the remaining 40% remain at the initial stages of the process.

The survey is made of extensive country-by-country analysis that contain a wealth of information on how countries have adapted their way of managing water in order to tackle identified challenges. Kazakhstan, for example, has established eight river basin organizations that cover the major river basins in the country and are responsible for water resources governance and use, plan preparation, water allocation, permit provision, etc. Zimbabwe’s Water Resources Management Strategy, initiated in 1995, calls for the adoption of demand management practices such as water pricing, reduction of unaccounted for water, and improved efficiency in the irrigation sector. Nicaragua’s Water Resources National Action Plan, completed in 1998, covers a range of issues from legislation and economic instruments to technology. **While some important first steps have been taken, however, in many countries implementation undoubtedly remains an issue.**

The survey indicates that those **countries that have made the most progress towards adapting and reforming their water management systems towards more sustainable water management practices have often started by focusing on specific water challenges** – such as coping with perennial droughts or finding ways to increase water for agriculture while still ensuring access to domestic water in burgeoning urban areas. South Africa, for example, developed comprehensive policies, legislation and strategies starting in 1994, focusing outward from drinking water and later sanitation, to give expression to the political, economic and social aspirations and values of the new democratic political paradigm.

The survey provides a number of elements allowing an operational assessment of **countries’ readiness to meet the 2005 WSSD implementation plan target on IWRM Plan preparation**. In this respect, the level of awareness, political support, the countries’ capacity to build on past and on-going processes relating to water related reforms, to rely on existing multi-stakeholder platforms are assessed in the reports.

The Summary report

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1. Introduction

This document reports on the outcome of a baseline survey that was carried out to assess the extent to which countries are moving towards more integrated approaches to water resources development and management, as a complement to efforts to support countries to prepare national IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans. This section makes some brief comments on IWRM and IWRM plans to set the stage for the rest of the report¹.

Integrated Water Resources Management

One fundamental aspect of IWRM is that it is only an approach towards an end, rather than an end in itself. An IWRM approach seeks to address a country's key water related development problems – water for health, for food, for energy, for environment – more effectively and efficiently than is possible using traditional approaches. It seeks to avoid the lives lost, the money wasted, and the natural capital depleted because of fragmented decision making about developing and managing water resources that did not take into account the larger ramifications of sectoral actions. It aims to ensure that current demands for water are met without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet theirs. Overall, it seeks to advance a country's social and economic development goals in ways that do not compromise the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

Integrated approaches imply deliberately moving away from fragmented approaches. On the natural system front, they might involve integration of land and water management, surface water and groundwater management, quantity and quality, upstream and downstream water related interests. On the human system front, they might involve ensuring that policies and priorities take account of water resource implications, that there is cross-sectoral integration in policy development and that macro-economic effects of water resource development are properly accounted for.

Moving from fragmented to integrated approaches to developing and managing water resources will require change, much of it difficult. Changes will likely be wide-ranging, encompassing institutions and policies, technology and infrastructure, and financial mechanisms.

National IWRM Plans

Simply put, a National IWRM Plan² is a plan for IWRM – a road map to guide the changes needed to move from fragmented to integrated ways of developing, managing and using a country's water resources, and to accelerate action towards those ends. It clearly establishes the goal posts and the road to achieve them, with milestones along the way. An IWRM Plan therefore must:

- Describe the current way in which water resources development and management decisions are made;
- Outline where the country wants to be in future in terms of decision making in these areas; and
- Map out how it plans to move from where it is now to where it wants to go.

An IWRM Plan should be clearly distinguished from the IWRM approach itself. An IWRM Plan helps a country prepare for the change processes needed in evolving towards an IWRM approach. While IWRM is an approach toward better and more sustainable water management, an IWRM Plan outlines the process for getting there. Whereas an IWRM approach results from a process of change, an IWRM Plan is a time-bound exercise to guide the implementation of such changes.

¹ Drawn from "Guidance in Preparing a National Integrated Water Resources Management and Efficiency Plan: Advancing the WSSD Plan of Implementation, Version One, Global Water Partnership, April 2004

2. The Baseline Survey

2.1 Methodology

Process followed

In October 2003 GWP embarked on a survey of IWRM status in the various countries of the world. It was decided to concentrate on countries from the South and to leave a number of countries out of the survey at this stage (e.g. OECD countries). The survey was meant to get baseline information on how far countries had moved towards managing their water resources in an integrated manner. For this purpose, the GWP regional and country networks were mobilized in order to generate country reports highlighting progress made towards better water resources management using an IWRM approach. The country reports were meant to be descriptive and to provide a snapshot of IWRM related policy, institutional and operational developments.

The GWP regional contact persons were given the task to coordinate the production and compilation of country reports at regional level. They were expected to take initiative and structure the regional report as deemed more relevant in their respective regions. A small grant was made available to them in order to get consulting assistance in this task.

Furthermore, the GWP regional contact persons were asked to analyze the country reports along two specific lines:

- Provide a **general, relative assessment of countries' maturity regarding the IWRM approach** in their respective regions. This assessment was to identify countries as having reached three different maturity levels (good progress, some steps, and initial stage) and be qualified by short summary statements based on the survey data.
- Provide a **detailed assessment on the degree of readiness of the various countries regarding the process of preparing "IWRM plans"**, with a view to meet the 2005 WSSD target. This assessment was to be qualitative and substantiated by specific information in ten "areas" seen as important building blocks for developing an IWRM Plan.

Main sources of information

The sources of information used for writing the regional reports and the names of the main authors of these reports are provided in appendix. Contact emails are also included for direct feedback to the regional groups responsible for the survey.

Limitations

As clearly stated in the preface, **the survey remains a qualitative exercise**. The assessments made reflect the best judgments of senior professionals drawing primarily on the accumulated information available within the GWP networks at regional and country levels. The use of a common normative grid describing the "essential components" of IWRM would have brought greater robustness in the analysis, but perhaps at the expense of the diversity of situations and perceptions.

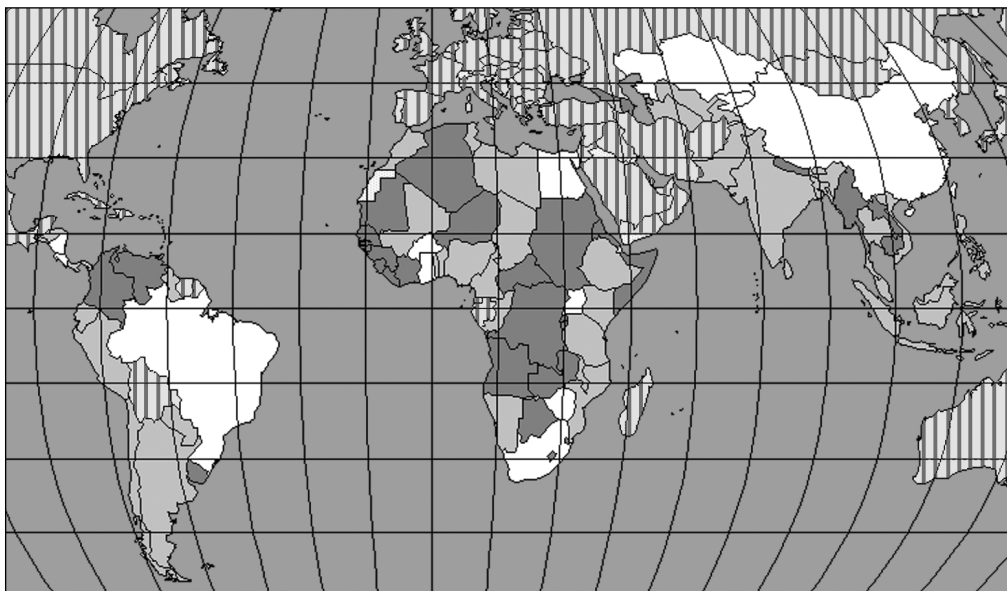
Furthermore, the survey was fully decentralized at the regional level and was not designed in a way that allows robust cross comparison between regions. The common culture of the GWP network and the close interaction between the regional groups within the network allow reference to a "common ground" regarding the analysis of national water management systems and interpretations, but clearly, **the results below should be seen in the context of regions, and not a worldwide comparative analysis**.

² The term "IWRM Plan" is used in this report as shorthand for an integrated water resource management and efficiency plan.

2.2 Overall Summary Results

As stated above, and considering the fundamental limitations of the survey, the countries have been identified as having reached different levels of maturity relating to the adoption of an IWRM approach. Countries having made good progress are pictured in white, countries having done some steps are represented in light grey and countries remaining at the initial stages of the process leading to more integrated decision making in the field of water resources management are shown in dark grey.

A summary map and table for all regions surveyed in the world is presented below.



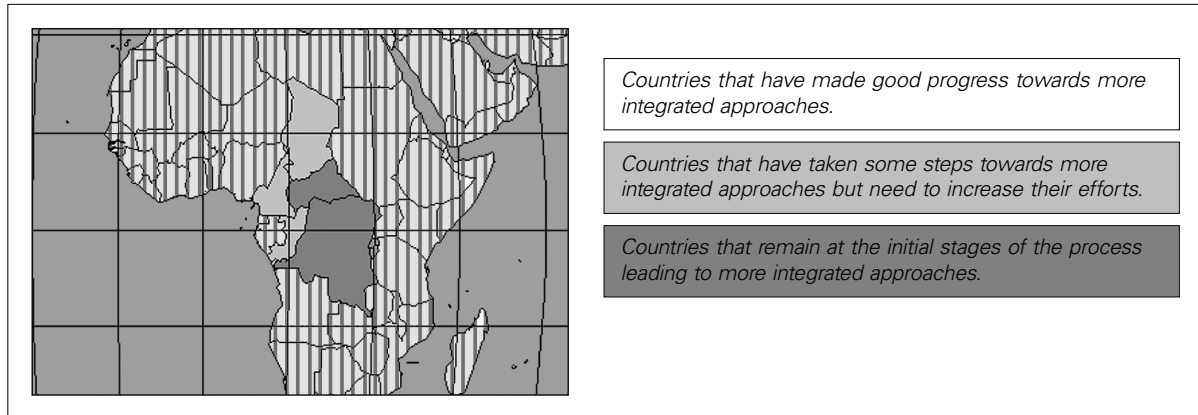
Region	Number of Countries	Good Progress	Some Steps	Initial Stages
Africa				
GWP Central Africa	7		3	4
GWP Eastern Africa	5	1	2	2
GWP Med (North Africa)	5	1	3	1
GWP Southern Africa	12	2	5	5
GWP West Africa	16	2	4	10
<i>Total</i>	45	6	17	22
Asia and Pacific				
GWP Central Asia	8	2	4	2
GWP China	1	1		
GWP South Asia	6			2
GWP South East Asia	8		4	4
GWP Pacific	18	2	8	8
<i>Total</i>	41	5	20	16
Latin America and Caribbean				
GWP Caribbean	6		6	
GWP Central America	7	2	3	2
GWP South America	9	1	5	3
<i>Total</i>	22	3	14	5
Total	108	14	51	43








3. Summary of IWRM Status by Regions

As stated above, the GWP regional contact persons were asked to provide a general, relative assessment of countries' maturity relating to the adoption of an IWRM approach in their respective regions. This assessment was to identify countries as having reached three different maturity levels (good progress, some steps, and initial stage) and to be qualified by short summary statements based on the survey data. These statements were aimed at capturing countries' status and related prospects for successful national IWRM Plan preparation. The underlying rationale was to put countries' readiness towards achieving the 2005 target within the perspective of their present status regarding adoption of an IWRM approach.

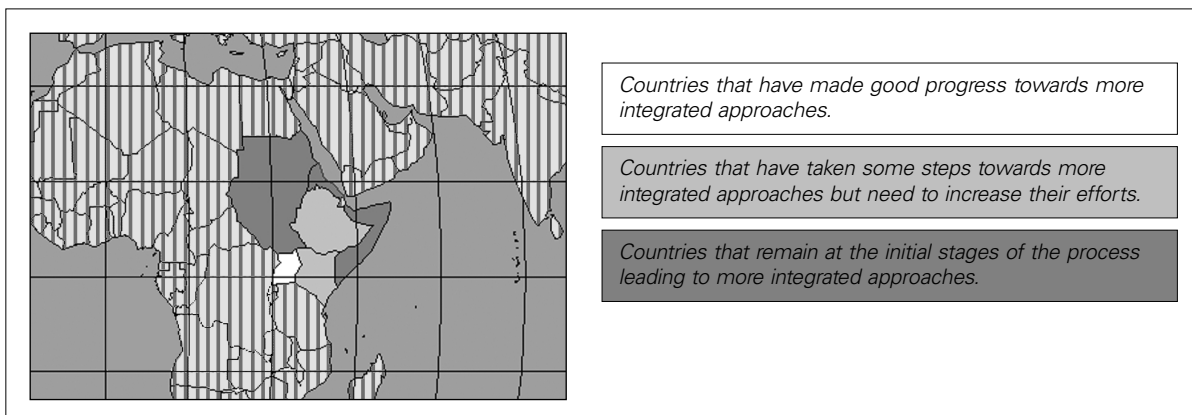
While the information collected for the survey did include rich materials regarding the practical steps undertaken in countries towards an IWRM approach, this information was not collected on the basis of a common analytical framework, allowing rigorous comparison between countries or regions. Nevertheless, in their respective regions, the regional experts were indeed able to come up with an overall assessment of countries' present status and related prospects for successful national IWRM Plan preparation. These assessments are considered as a reasonable basis for indicating the countries' maturity in terms of adopting an IWRM approach and are presented in-extenso in the tables below (levels and summary statements).

There is some disparity regarding the level of details and information contained in the country summary statements below. It is of course planned to provide the regional groups with an opportunity to revise these statements in the second version of the present document, after an overall feedback on this version is received.






Central Africa

IWRM status and prospects

Burundi		Awareness and political will has to be developed before any action can be undertaken. Regional support might be helpful.
Cameroon		Preliminary steps in developing IWRM approach initiated. Cameroon is the Central African country having the most capacities to develop an IWRM Plan and strategy.
Central African Republic		Water is not at the top of the citizen or government agendas, probably because of the bad economic and political situation. First of all, there is a need to increase knowledge and awareness at the highest political level.
Chad		Existence of Lake Chad Basin Commission
Congo-Brazzaville		Water legislation is under preparation. This momentum can be seized to prepare in good conditions an IWRM Plan.
Democratic Republic of Congo		The absence of a formal policy means of IWRM issues not being focused. National intentions are thus not clear. Congo RD is a huge country with great disparity of people and culture. The IWRM approach could be developed from the management of Congo river. The Government is resource constrained but in need of prioritizing WRM. Key type of support required is: technical, human and financial capacity to undertake an IWRM Plan preparation process, stakeholder involvement and building the political will.
Rwanda		World Bank support to identify reform program under way. Participates in Nile Basin Initiative.

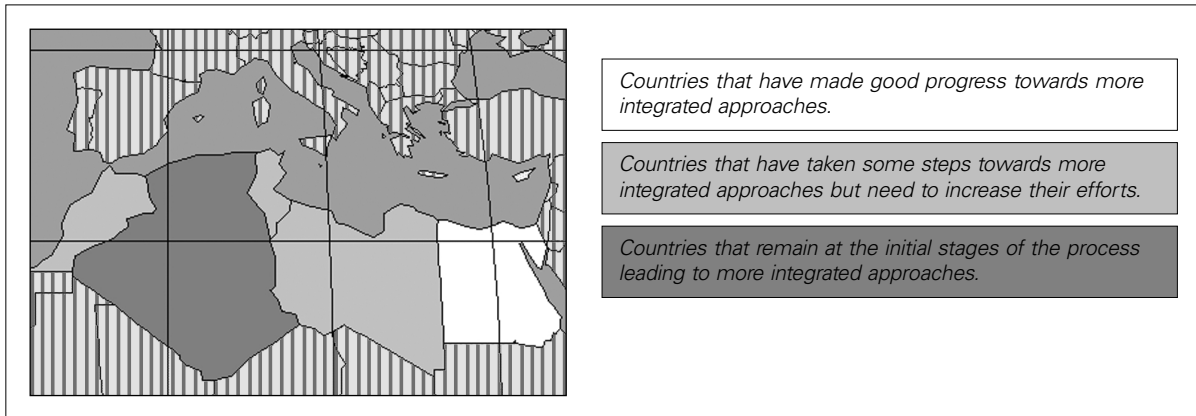
Eastern Africa








IWRM status and prospects

Eritrea		Likely to be a successful case of IWRM Plan preparation process, with external involvement. Important potential for impact.
Ethiopia		Scope for involvement in IWRM Plan preparation is real, with pressing food security concerns at the top of the agenda.
Kenya		Good scope for embarking into an IWRM Plan preparation process, in the context of on-going reforms.
Sudan		Stalled IWRM reform program – National IWRM policy formulated but not adopted. Yet, the country participates in Nile Basin Initiative.
Uganda		Excellent framework for IWRM Plans and achievement of MDGs related to water.

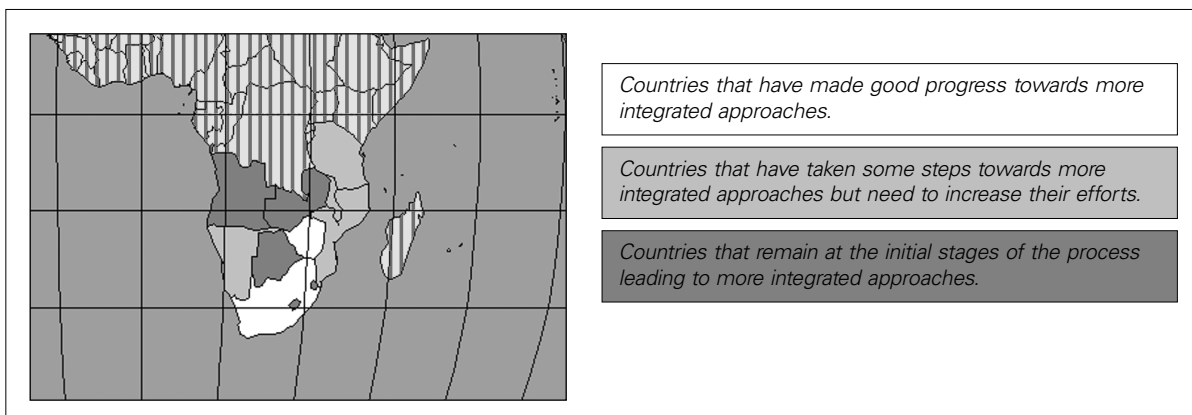
Northern Africa








IWRM status and prospects








Algeria		Water sector reform underway. Although IWRM Plans are developed within each of the five basin authorities created in 1996, the process of developing IWRM Plan on the national scale and in a comprehensive manner is just beginning. High level of stakeholders' involvement on local levels. Key type of support required is: technical and financial capacity, political stability, political will, and stakeholder involvement.
Egypt		Water sector reform ongoing. IWRM Plan prepared. Stakeholder involvement in the IWRM Plan development and continuous participation of the stakeholders in modifying and updating the IWRM is ongoing. Participates in Nile Basin Initiative 2005 target of IWRM Plan likely to be met.
Libya		There is a water policy and legislation prepared. A comprehensive IWRM Plan needs to be developed. Stakeholders' participation needs to be promoted. Key type of support required: human and technical capacity, political awareness and stakeholder involvement.
Morocco		A national council on water has been established. This would be the very strong body to build on for adoption of an IWRM Plan. There is a good scope for coordination among sectors. Key type of support required: financial capacity, and more stakeholder involvement.
Tunisia		There is a strategy for water resources development for the next thirty years, which could be repackaged for meeting targets by 2005. There is a good scope for stakeholders' participation and involvement. Key type of support required: financial capacity, and more political support.

Southern Africa

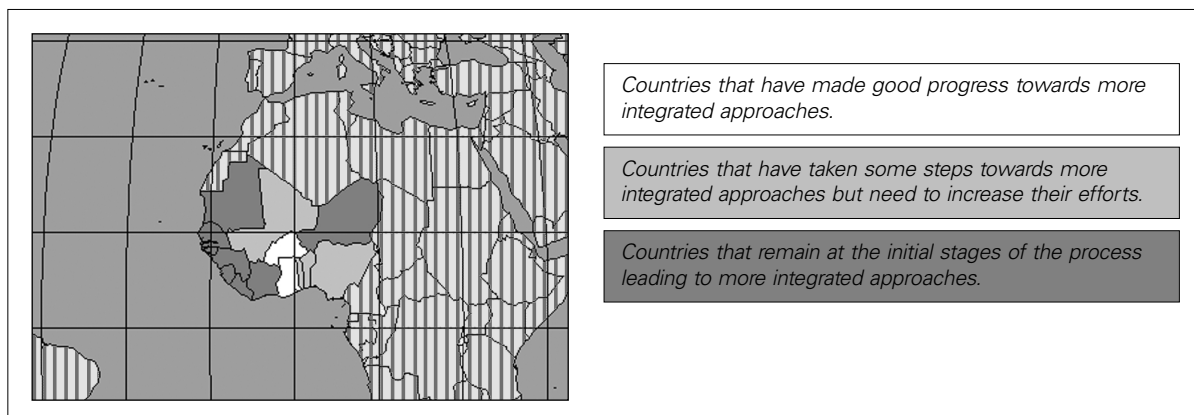


IWRM status and prospects








Angola		<p>The absence of formal policies makes issues of IWRM not being focused thus national intentions are not clear. Progress has been made given the civil war. Peaceful is emerging, potential for assistance is there.</p> <p>Key type of support required is: technical, human and financial capacity to undertake the IWRM Plan process, stakeholder involvement and building the political will.</p>
Botswana		<p>There are proposed policies in the National Water Master Plan since 1991. There is a need for a streamlined IWRM process to follow and up date these in readiness for implementation. An enabling environment exists, which could assist with undertaking the planned policy and legislative reforms.</p> <p>Key type of support required is: technical, human and financial capacity to undertake an IWRM Plan preparation process</p>
Lesotho		<p>An IWRM review process is just beginning and would thus benefit from following a well defined plan. Challenging but meaningful opportunity for involvement. Enabling environment exists given the on-going initiatives which would benefit from expert guidance.</p> <p>Key type of support required is: technical, human and financial capacity to undertake the IWRM Plan preparation process, stakeholder involvement and building the political will.</p>
Malawi		<p>Water sector reform ongoing. There is a comprehensive water policy and draft legislation prepared. Likely to be successful case of IWRM Plan preparation, with the involvement of a multistakeholder platform.</p> <p>Key type of support required: human, financial and technical capacity, political awareness and stakeholder involvement.</p>
Mauritius		<p>Need to mainstream IWRM issues into water reform process which has been rather slow. Involvement in IWRM Plan preparation would strongly depend on government's willingness and sense of need for meeting WSSD target. There is support for the water sector reforms following draft water law.</p> <p>Key type of support required: inform action about the IWRM Plan process, stakeholder involvement and building the political will. Some financial support may be required too.</p>










Mozambique		<p>Water sector reform ongoing. There is a comprehensive water policy and draft legislation prepared. Good but challenging opportunity for involvement in IWRM Plan preparation as the water sector reform implementation is rather slow.</p> <p>Key type of support required: human, financial and technical capacity, political awareness and stakeholder involvement.</p>
Namibia		<p>Water sector reform ongoing. There is a comprehensive water policy and draft legislation prepared. Good opportunity for involvement in IWRM Plan preparation. Scope for facilitation - for meaningful action from reforms.</p> <p>Key type of support required: human and technical capacity, and stakeholder involvement.</p>
South Africa		<p>Water sector reform is advanced. There is a comprehensive water policy and updated legislation in place. Some implementation has started. Existing processes and outputs can merely be repackaged for meeting targets by 2005.</p>
Swaziland		<p>Initiatives such as preparation of national water master plan would benefit from being informed by an IWRM Plan preparation process., Challenging, but likely to be positive result from involvement in IWRM Plan preparation. Enabling environment given the initial stage of reform.</p> <p>Key type of support required: technical, human and financial capacity to undertake the IWRM Plan process, stakeholder involvement and building the political will.</p>
Tanzania		<p>Water sector reform ongoing. There is a comprehensive water policy and draft legislation prepared. Absence of multistakeholder platform.</p> <p>Key type of support required: human, financial and technical capacity, political awareness and stakeholder involvement.</p>
Zambia		<p>Water sector reforms are underway developing appropriate IWRM approaches to adopt. On-going initiatives provide an enabling environment.</p> <p>Key type of support required is: technical, human and financial capacity to undertake the IWRM Plan process, stakeholder involvement and building the political will.</p>
Zimbabwe		<p>Water sector reform progress is advanced. There is a comprehensive water policy and updated legislation in place. Some implementation has started. Existing processes and outputs can merely be repackaged for meeting targets by 2005. Limited financial support may be required.</p> <p>Support required for implementation of water act.</p>

West Africa



IWRM status and prospects

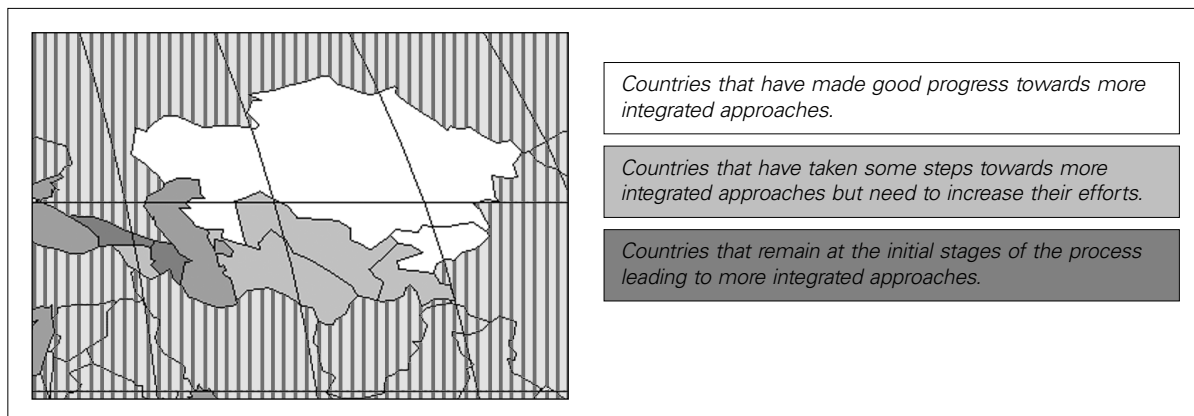
Benin		<p>Benin has passed significant steps of the process towards IWRM (Methodological approach, Mapping, Consultation with actors, new legislative and regulatory framework defined). The most difficult steps can be regarded as completed. Already benefits from a financial support of development partners.</p> <p>A lot of work still to be made to develop an IWRM Plan.</p>
Burkina Faso		<p>IWRM action plan already adopted by the Government. The main challenge and task for the country remains implementing PAGIRE with the support of development partners.</p>
Cape Verde		<p>The IWRM approach is not currently implemented for numerous reasons (absence of methodological approach, insufficiency of competencies, no ongoing study). Progress will be slow despite significant technical and financial support.</p>
Gambia		<p>The IWRM approach is not yet implemented.</p> <p>A lot of work still to be made to reach development of a plan.</p> <p>Support is needed.</p>
Ghana		<p>IWRM action plan already adopted by the Government.</p> <p>The main task for the country remains implementing IWRM action plan with the support of development partners.</p>
Guinea		<p>Guinea has partial elements of IWRM approach (model experiment, ongoing studies of legislative and regulatory framework, existence of water resources blueprint) and can proceed fast towards the realization of an action plan in the absence of socio-political constraints.</p> <p>A lot of work still to be made to reach development of a plan. Support is needed.</p>
Guinea Bissau		<p>Is at the level where IWRM approach has not started being implemented.</p> <p>Process will certainly be long even with an important technical and financial support.</p>

Ivory Coast		Has partial elements of IWRM approach. Methodological and technical support to make existing achievements consistent will be needed to conduct IWRM approach efficiently.
Liberia		Political stability is the priority followed by a reconstruction of public water services. Multiple forms of support are needed.
Mali		Has passed significant steps of the IWRM approach. Some support will needed for an action plan by 2005
Mauritania³		
Niger		Has partial elements of IWRM approach. Country can proceed faster towards the realization of an action plan with methodological and financial support.
Nigeria		Has passed significant steps of the IWRM approach but no financial support to date. Some support both technical and financial will enable the country to complete the process of country action plan development by 2005
Senegal		Has partial elements of IWRM approach. Significant support is needed to enable the country to proceed faster to the realization of an action plan.
Sierra Leone		Political stability is the priority followed by a reconstruction of water public service. Multiple forms of support are needed.
Togo		Has passed significant steps of the IWRM approach. Some support both technical and financial will enable the country to complete process of country action plan development by 2005.









³ No official information available

Asia and Pacific

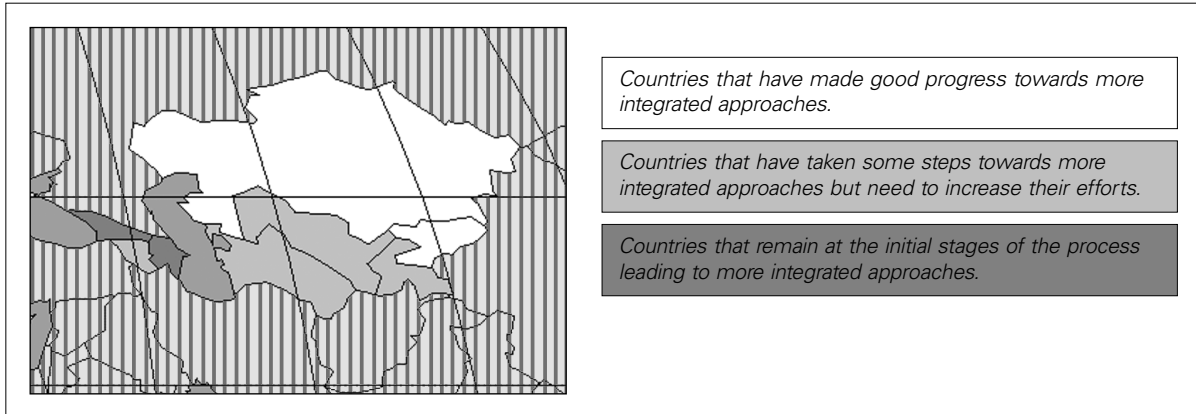
Central Asia and Caucasus




IWRM status and prospects

Armenia		Governance structures will soon be ready for a multistakeholder dialogue as a basis for a true IWRM Plan preparation process. Potential for impact is good.
Azerbaijan		A IWRM process has yet to be opened up. Governance system needs modernization. Certain external assistance for the IWRM Plan preparation process is needed.
Georgia		The stakeholders and different water sectors have yet to get involved in the IWRM process. Huge external assistance for the IWRM Plan preparation process needed.
Kazakhstan		Process already started. Kazakhstan is the best prepared CACENA country to do an IWRM Plan.
Kyrgyz Republic		Governance system of Kyrgyz Republic is developing rapidly. Most elements in place for an IWRM Plan. Potential for impact is great.
Tajikistan		Political commitment manifested in the 2003 Fresh Water Year has started IWRM process. Potential for impact is good.
Turkmenistan		Modernization process involves neighbor countries, i.e. Iran and Uzbekistan. Governance system is in transition given a renewal of legislation. Potential for impact is limited due to some political circumstances.
Uzbekistan		IWRM is on its way. Transition into basin management with involvement of public and water users associations needs assistance. Potential for impact is great.

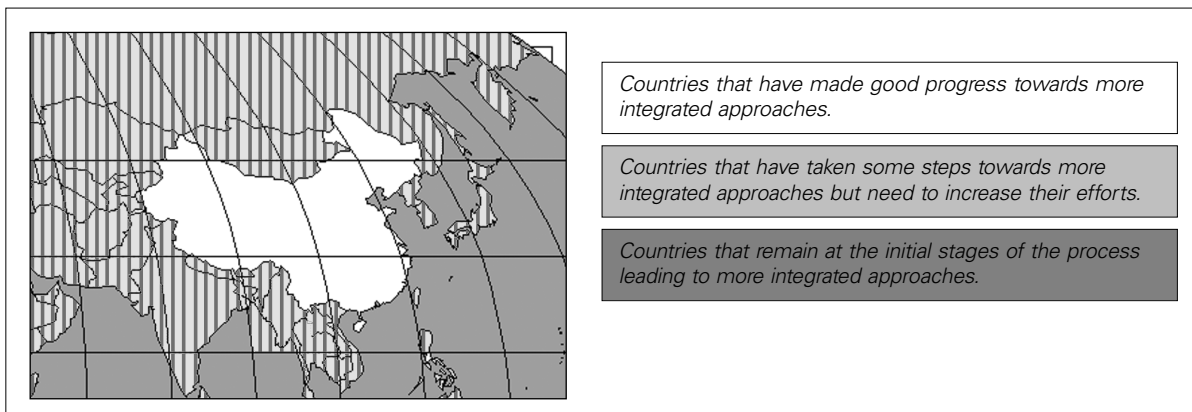
China










IWRM status and prospects

China	 <p>Although there has been no definite IWRM National Plan until now, China has been applying an IWRM approach and methodology in all the fields of water resources management while receiving experiences and lessons.</p> <p>Water resources issues rank high on governmental agenda. An institutional and legal framework for IWRM has been preliminarily established, and focused efforts are being made to achieve IWRM approach.</p> <p>The near future is a critical period for China to translate the principles of IWRM, in light of the new Water Law, into specific measures and instruments and overcome the issues/challenges identified.</p>
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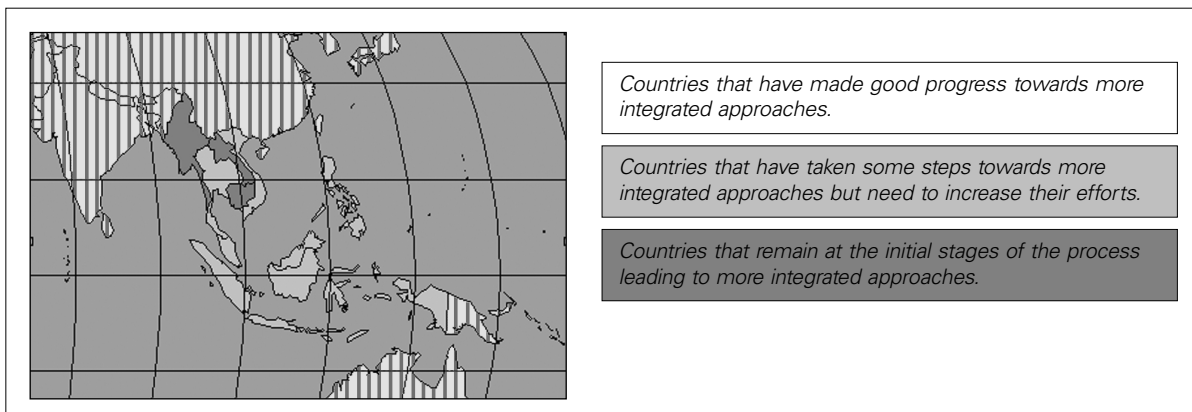
South Asia







IWRM status and prospects

Bangladesh		<p>The National Water Policy and IWRM Plans are in place. Well on its way towards IWRM approach. Need to include the basis of a democratic system in the Plan preparation process.</p> <p>An enabling environment exists to support the country's IWRM process and building the political will. The country needs to formulate water laws and a regulatory framework. Capacity building of the water institutions is essential to achieve IWRM and water efficiency plans by 2005. This could be achieved with some technical and financial support.</p>
Bhutan		<p>The draft Bhutan Water Policy is awaiting the approval of the Government. Cross-sectoral and multistakeholders involvement in water resources management to be initiated. An enabling policy and legal environment for effective water governance exists. Can achieve IWRM Plan within 2005 with some support.</p> <p>Guidance is needed in general governance issues of GOs, NGOs, and, Cross-Sectoral approaches.</p>
India		<p>First steps have been taken by Ministry of Water Resources. The country has adopted National Water Policy in 2002. Cross-sectoral and multistakeholders involvement to be initiated.</p> <p>Common policies and strategies are needed. Sector reform is needed with institutional and regulatory framework. The country can achieve IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005.</p>
Maldives		<p>The country has formulated Vision 2020 Strategies for setting national priorities for water resources management and development.</p> <p>External assistance is needed to formulate the country's IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans.</p>
Nepal		<p>Preparations of national water plan since 1993 with draft ready in 2004. Reform towards IWRM needed. Can be a successful case.</p>
Pakistan		<p>IWRM process going forward, with water sector strategy, public involvement, and multistakeholder platform. Water is at the top of the government agenda. Water sector reform has started. With some external support, the country can achieve IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005.</p>
Sri Lanka		<p>Governance structure in place, new water law, based on IWRM, to be approved by parliament in 2004. Water sector reform has started. Some technical and financial support is needed to achieve the country's IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans.</p>

Southeast Asia

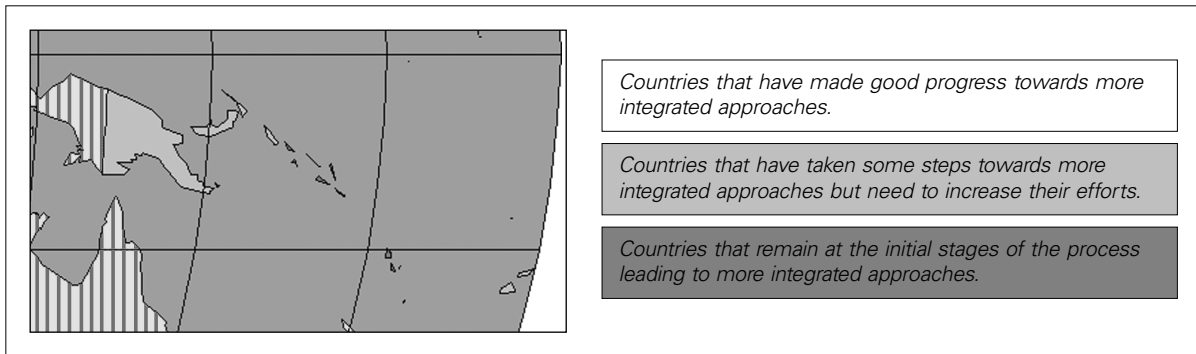


IWRM status and prospects



















Cambodia		<p>Landmark National Workshop on Water, Public Awareness and Sustainable Development took place in Cambodia in 2002, defining the water vision and framework for action for the country.</p> <p>Strong support needed to further develop implementation plans and action programs.</p>
Indonesia		<p>Coordinating Team for Water Resources Management established as an embryo of national water council; Processing of programs and action plans including short-term and long-term targets for providing safe drinking water and reducing inadequate access to sanitation on-going; Expected enactment by October 2003 of new water resources law that recognizes water as a natural asset with social, cultural, economic, and environmental functions, and with specific chapter and articles related to private sector participation in water management; drafting of Ministerial Decree on Guidelines, Procedures and Mechanisms for Stakeholder Participation in water councils; establishment of 41 river basin management (RBM) units, which are now receiving empowerment programs; drafting of Ministerial Decrees on Coordination Forum or Water Council.</p> <p>Likely to be a successful case with the involvement of the related institutions and other components of water resources stakeholders. Potential for impact is great.</p>
Laos		<p>Water Resources Law issued in 1996 setting out the principles, rules and measures in the administration, exploitation, use and development of water and water resources; Water Resources Coordination Committee established as national apex body to coordinate with different sectors in managing, developing and utilizing the water resources, both at the national level and local level; Agreement on Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin signed by Lao Government in April 1995; Consultation Workshop to Develop a National Program for Action for the Water Sector convened in 2002; on-going initiatives provide an enabling environment.</p> <p>Strong support needed to further develop implementation plans and action programs.</p>
Malaysia		<p>Currently no approved Malaysian policy with regards to IWRM which is applicable both at the Federal and State level; National level awareness regarding IWRM has to be extended to state, district and local levels to ensure 'buy-in' and for effective implementation on the ground; There is a need to change mindsets to be able to plan and manage development programs and activities that adopt a holistic approach reflecting IWRM principles and practices. Many managers, professional and operational personnel in implementing agencies presently still adopt a sectoral and fragmented approach towards water resources planning and development. There is a general lack of knowledge and experience in the form of best management practices (BMPs) that can be applied in the Malaysian context to deal with the wide ranging issues and conflicts.</p>

<p>Malaysia (cont.)</p>	<p>Based on the constraints listed and the fact that Malaysia is actively pursuing a policy of government working with the private sector and non-government groups in IWRM, the time is just right for entry by sponsors to make IWRM Plans more widely known in Malaysia. Some recommendations include: Managing the water resources more efficiently and effectively (addressing both quality and quantity aspects); Moving towards integrated river basin management on a broader scale; Moving towards adequate (safe) and affordable water services (meeting a developed nation status by 2020).</p>
<p>Myanmar</p>	<p>Roundtable Workshop for National Water Vision and Framework for Action convened on June 2003. The final version of the workshop is currently under preparation. The Vision and Framework for Action will guide Myanmar in the full implementation of IWRM programs and policies in the country.</p> <p>Strong support needed to further develop implementation plans and action programs. Some recommendations include: Strengthening of capacity building; Improvement of coordination among the various water sectors; Improvement of laws and regulations for water utilization; Promotion of public participation in planning and implementation; Efficient and effective management of water resources.</p>
<p>Philippines</p>	<p>National water vision and framework for action formulated. Several multi-stakeholders dialogues conducted laying foundation for open communication among stakeholders. National Water Congress to be convened in January 2004, with several preparatory workshops on IWRM already conducted. Start of reorganization of the water bureaucracy with the transfer of the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources from the Department of the Public Works and Highways. Re-composition of the NWRB membership. Government pursuing the preparation of the Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) for the Bicol River Basin (BRB). Will likely be successful should the commitment of concerned agencies be upheld and proposed water related bills be approved.</p> <p>Support needed in the implementation of action programs. There is a large requirement for capacity building within the sector. Awareness of IWRM has to extend outside of the capital cities and reach a wider audience.</p>
<p>Thailand</p>	<p>The process to put IWRM into practice has already started, and many elements of the three principal pillars have already been implemented. The IWRM is already integrated into the current Water Resources management.</p> <p>Mapped out national needs for strategic advice in IWRM and formulated the national vision and framework for action for water in the 21st century. National Water Policy presented to and endorsed by the National Water Resource Committee and approved by the Cabinet; specific provisions have been adopted and are being implemented nationwide.</p> <p>Establishment of river basin organizations (RBOs) in over 20 river basins.</p> <p>Support needed in the implementation of action programs.</p>
<p>Vietnam</p>	<p>Water Law adopted in May 1998. National Water Vision and Framework for Action in the 21st Century formulated in March 2000. Establishment of the National Water Resources Council (NCWR) in June 2000. Establishment of river basin organizations for three major rivers in April 2001. Establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) in August 2002 and shifting of water resources management functions from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to MONRE. Adoption of the NCWR 2003-2010 Strategic Plan in June 2003. Vietnam Water Resources Profile launched in October 2003.</p> <p>Water is given high priority in principle by the Government. Challenges remain on how to realize it. Some recommendations include: Institutional strengthening through capacity building and clear setting of functions; Fostering NWRC's role for coordinating the whole water sector and supporting effective water governance; Promoting participation through river basin organizations with diversified representation of local stakeholders; Active involvement of the civil society.</p>

Pacific

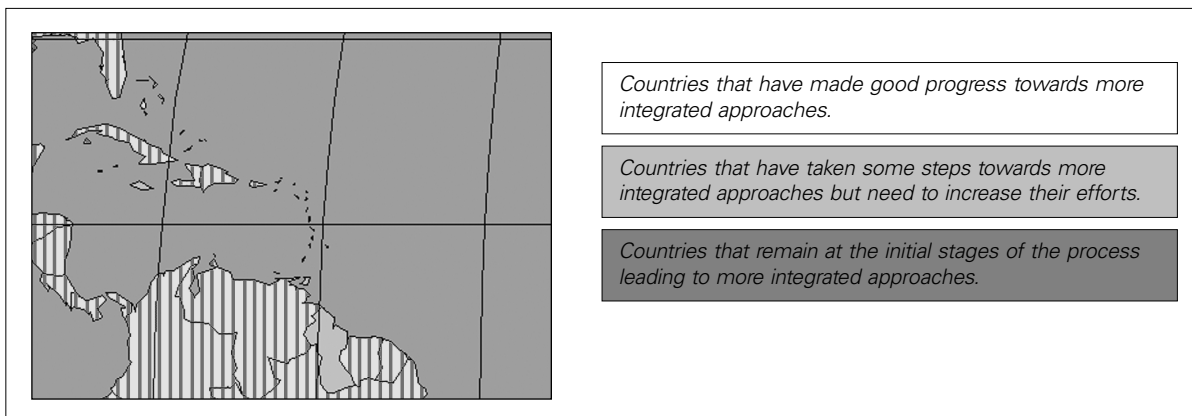


IWRM status and prospects







American Samoa		Strong utility & EPA capacity, US regulatory approaches suggest IWRM can be quickly introduced and sustained.
Cook Islands		No national water policy or strategy but possible IWRM on Rarotonga, with its existing Island Water Catchment Management Committee.
Federated States of Micronesia		Four separately governed states, with their own water utility and EPA, suggesting State and not national IWRM Plans would be the appropriate scale.
Fiji		National Water Policy in development. National water committee semi-formalized and supported by Cabinet decision.
French Polynesia		EU regulations apply to French Territory. Therefore has to meet EU deadlines and criteria.
Guam		No information available, but assumed similar US related capacity and regulations as American Samoa.
Kiribati		National water management review to be completed 2003, with likely recommendations for integrated planning & institutional reform.
Marshall Islands		Water and sanitation master plan, well defined utility and EPA responsibilities, but restricted human resources.
Nauru		Draft national water plan completed 2001, but little coordinated approach or agreed institutional responsibilities.
New Caledonia		EU regulations apply to French Territory. Therefore has to meet EU deadlines and criteria.
Niue		Small population prevents IWRM implementation, but national water committee being considered in 2003.
Palau		No information available, but known lack of land use planning on Babeldaob suggests little existing progress to date on IWRM at any scale.
Papua New Guinea		National Water Association set up in 2003, with inter-ministry approval to develop a national water policy.
Samoa		Existing National Water Resources Policy, recent multi-stakeholder consultations and secured donor support for improved water management.
Solomon Islands		Fragmented and degraded water sector, civil unrest weakened government resources and immediate priorities on supply system operation.
Tonga		Water management plans and bills exist, integrated into National Development Plan and an active Water Resources Committee.
Tuvalu		Water & sanitation master plan exists and recent national review, but IWRM not a priority for a country reliant upon rainwater harvesting only.
Vanuatu		Water resources management bill and informal national water committee exist but no institutional sanitation responsibility or national water policy.

Latin America and Caribbean

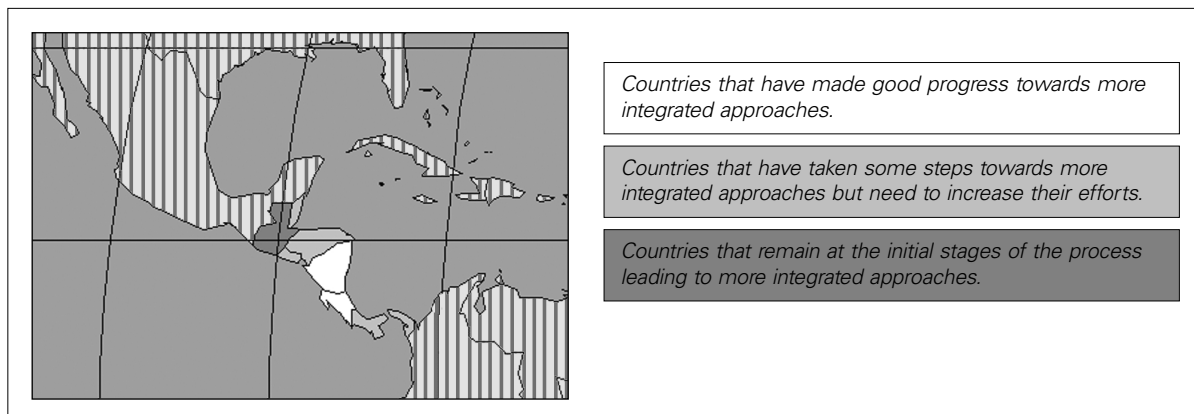
Caribbean







IWRM status and prospects




Guyana		Committed to IWRM but need support
Jamaica		Committed to IWRM but need support
Nevis		Committed to IWRM but need support
St Lucia		Committed to IWRM but need support
St Vincent & Grenadines		Committed to IWRM but need support
Trinidad & Tobago		Committed to IWRM but need support

Central America

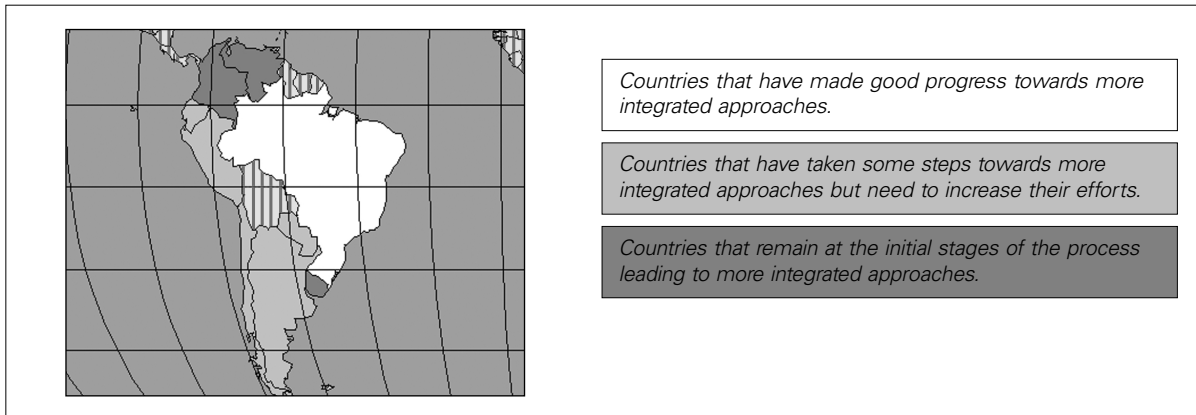


IWRM status and prospects




Belize		<p>Although there has been no national discussion on the topic, Belizeans are very prone to innovation and therefore to embark in preparing an IWRM Plan. It should be closely linked to the National Water Policy that has been drafted for the past several months. National authorities have fully agreed to receive support for this process. Besides, the National Water Commission was established by Ministerial Decree with a specific responsibility to guide and oversee the preparation of the IWRM National Plan and Policies. Belize stands ready to actively pursue the promotion and establishment of IWRM policies and plan, followed by the necessary legal instrumentation necessary for effective governance.</p>
Costa Rica		<p>The process is underway since preparation of the National Water Strategy (with IADB funding) will start in early 2004 and will culminate with an IWRM Plan for which financing is required.</p> <p>Both the political leadership and the Costa Rican society at large show a growing awareness about the urgent need to define and move towards IWRM.</p>
El Salvador		<p>Conditions are favorable because interest in IWRM is rapidly growing in rural areas and among the very well organized NGO's. The international organizations are supportive, but the government has not shown the decision to prepare the Plan. The outcome is therefore uncertain. Politics in El Salvador are at a critical time due to the recent electoral process. A partnership of international and local organizations can determine priorities regarding water management. This is the basis for building alliances with the government and other sectors to develop IWRM Plans.</p>
Guatemala		<p>The present political situation makes it difficult to achieve the 2005 target. The institutional framework is not suitable. Due to previous experiences, there is little interest from international organizations to support the country. Water is not at the top of the citizen or government agendas; yet water problems are serious and complex. The issue is to gain a place in the mind, plans and actions of the public and private actors. The new government begins in January 2004, so political support for IWRM can be enhanced.</p>







Honduras		<p>There are favorable political and institutional conditions and an interest of the World Bank to support the country. Great momentum from the Water Platform to start preparing a guide on IWRM Plans. An important effort in terms of capacity building and gathering of reliable information is required.</p>
Nicaragua		<p>There is a Water Resources National Management Plan that needs to be updated. Besides, a national commitment to implement the plan is required. Nicaragua has some instruments and basic organization for IWRM but still lacks some of the legal, technical and financial resources required to implement it. Capacity building must be pursued at the national level and Integrated management needs to be further promoted among decision makers and at the basin level.</p>
Panama		<p>Panama will start in 2004 preparing a national strategy, with IADB financial support, that is meant to develop later into a national IWRM Plan. There is political will but strengthening the institutional framework and more capacity building are required. Panama is at this time in an excellent position to take advantage of its strengths and opportunities to start a decisive movement towards IWRM.</p>

South America



IWRM status and prospects

Argentina		Recent initiatives provide an enabling environment but the IWRM national plan building process will still need several years of discussion to reach the required agreements that would ensure sustainability. The existence of a forum for discussion (the Federal Water Council) and other on-going initiatives provide an enabling environment.
Brazil		<p>The National Water Agency of Brazil – ANA - was established in 2000. The establishment of ANA was mandated by the National Water Resources Policy, which, along with the National Water Resources Management System was legally created in 1997. The creation of ANA took only 15 months, a relatively short development period for such a complex process. ANA was designed to fit into the political and institutional context of Brazil's water sector, a sector that has been evolving progressively from 1934, when the nation's Water Code was established as part of the Federal Constitution. Brazil is a federation and almost all of its states have their own water legislation and legal mechanisms. In 1998, a first version about water resources national plan was developed. It was reviewed in 2002 and now a new version is being developed. ANA is establishing the GIRH's principal mechanisms that were forecast in Brazilian law: The basin committees and the basin water agencies. This process is being established in federal basins. The Paraíba's Basin Committee started to charge water use. States are in different levels. São Paulo and Ceará have well established water management mechanisms – committees, water agency and financial issues – while others are in the beginning stage or without economic supplies. There is a Water Resources Secretary that forwards the politics and the Water Resources National Plan. The "double domain" of some of Brazil's waters has been identified as a significant complication in the management of basins shared by the Union and States. The change from the old unilateral centralized management to the new decentralized and multi-lateral approach is proving challenging, but ANA is already playing a strategic role in promoting this change. The integration and cooperation agreements signed so far represent an important advance to overcome "double domain" problems.</p> <p>The necessary supports, in different levels, are the budget flow (presently, it is the principal trouble in all levels) and financial issues concerned with programs like: water use rationalization, sewage and water quality.</p>
Chile		Internally it is possible to make progress and prepare an IWRM Plan. However, some external support would allow reinforcing the action taken Chile is in a position to develop quickly concrete activities on national IWRM Plan preparation.

Colombia		The current water policy does consider implementation of IWRM. Nevertheless strong technical support is needed to put policy into practice. The Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development is in charge of the implementation of the water policy. The main problem is the conflicting context.
Ecuador		Conditions are appropriate because of the recent foundation of the Foro de los Recursos hídricos, which is in itself indeed a substantial opportunity to move forward (the Foro represents users and water actors countrywide). Various existing initiatives on IWRM can be turned into a national agenda where actions will be prioritized. Technical assistance on critical issues such as valuation of water, training-capacity building, legal reforms, institutional and other reforms is needed.
Paraguay		The consolidation of a legal and institutional framework for water in Paraguay is of key importance. The existence of the Iniciativa GIRH Paraguay (IWRM Initiative Paraguay) forms an opportunity for an ample discussion and capacity building in IWRM in the country. It is hoped to have a basic National Plan for IWRM by 2005, based on an ample participation process. Technical and financial support is needed for the effective progress in the process toward an IWRM.
Peru		The definition of a water policy and the approval of the legal framework are still under debate and contain controversial issues that require that levels of information are strengthened and public awareness is raised. Once consensus is built, support should be provided to implement the new system. Participatory process should be supported with capacity building at all levels (political, decision making, technical, academia) and awareness building mechanisms. The pending task is broad and requires the participation of many actors. At this moment the government is taking some steps in this direction. Broad announcement for the water law project debate is being made.
Uruguay		Uruguay does not have an IWRM national plan, though the need to have one is perceived. Norms and regulation exist, but not in way of integration. What should be stimulated are the participation of all stakeholders and the definition of the areas of management. Uruguay would need technical assistance first and then economic assistance to promote the implementation of a process towards IWRM.
Venezuela		Government should give priority to sector in order to mobilize resources and approve water strategy and water law. Support in the water sector reforms is needed. The entry point should be the Ministry of environment and natural resources.

Appendix: Sources of information

The table below provides a list of the main resources mobilized for producing the survey.

Regions & Contact Email	Authors of regional reports and sources of information
Central Africa www.gwpforum.org	-(details to be added in version two).
Eastern Africa gwpena@nilesec.org	Background information used in the development of the report comes from UNDP's Human Development Reports 2002-3; IMF PRSP reports on these countries; African Development Bank's Country Department for East Region; presentations by members of GWP Eastern Africa' Regional Steering Committee; the World Bank and analysis of National Development Plans on aspects related to water resources in the countries.
Northern Africa secretariat@GWPMED.org	-(details to be added in version two).
Southern Africa ruth@gwpsatac.org.zw	The report is based primarily on the review of the "Review of National Water Policies Synthesis Report" (SADC, 2003) and individual Country Water Policy Review documents (SADC, 2003). This information was supplemented specifically by the author's experience of participating in the formulation and implementation of Zambia's water sector reforms, participation in the SADC project titled "Guidelines and Support for National Water Sector Policy and Strategy Formulation or Review in Member States" (AAA.9) and Phase II of the regional Water Demand Management project. The assessment was limited in scope to a desk review due to the very limited time allocated to complete the assignment. This report was written by Jonathan Kampata, Ruth Beukman and Jean Boroto.
West Africa watac@fasonet.bf	The assessment document was developed based on official documents and information given by West African countries in preparation of the West African Conference on IWRM (WAC-IWRM +5) in October 2003. Taking into account countries commitments at the Ouagadougou conference in March 1998, fifteen (15) ECOWAS countries (Mauritania had not submitted its report by the time of this report) made a survey of progress made in IWRM which served for this evaluation (all these country reports are available at respective country levels and at regional level). With the financial support of GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and under the supervision of the West African Water Partnership, two regional experts well abreast of IWRM process in the region relying on available official documents and on their own experience wrote the report. This assessment document in West Africa was indeed written by Jerome THIOMBIANO and Innocent OUEDRAOGO. With inputs and comments from the GWP-West Africa Secretariat Staff.
Central Asia & Caucasus vadim@ICWC-ARAL.UZ	The report is based primarily on the IWRM concept which was formulated and pilot tested during 2001-2003 in Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan within the regional project titled "Integrated Water Resources Management in Fergana Valley" (funded by SDC and implemented by association of SIC ICWC and IWMI under scientific supervision of the Prof. Victor Dukhovny, Dr. Vilma Horinkova, Dr. Douglas Vermillion, Dr. Vadim Sokolov and Dr. Mehmood ul Hassan). This concept was presented and discussed many times in different regional and sub-regional conferences and workshops, and was accepted by principal stakeholders in the CACENA region. Also some basic information was taken from the review of the World Bank "Water Resources in the Europe and Central Asia" (The WB, 2003) and individual Country Water Situation profiles prepared under order of the GWP CACENA with support from DHI in 2002 (see www.gwpcacena.org). This information was supplemented specifically by the author's experience of on-going water sector reforms in Kazakhstan, Fergana Valley (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan), and Armenia.
China yanggw7@hotmail.com	The report was compiled by Dong Zheren, Yang Guowei and Wang Hao with support from all members of GWP China TAC.

South Asia gwp-sas-rwp@CGSCOMM.NET	SAWP Secretariat -(details to be added in version two).
Southeast Asia gwp_seatac@AIT.AC.TH	Information presented in this report are gathered from country submissions and draft national status reports submitted to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Working Group on Water Resources Management (AWGWRM). The information is by no means complete, but if taken in totality, provides a good indicator of the types of actions carried out in the region.
Pacific	The report was written by Clive Carpenter, Head of Water Resources, South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and Paul Jones, Institutional and /Water Governance SOPAC Consultant. This report focuses on a regional and national assessment of IWRM and progress in the water sector generally. Time constraints in preparing this report have necessitated that a representational, rather than all 18 SOPAC island member countries (Australia and New Zealand are also member countries) could be reviewed in this report. To ensure the breadth and depth of Pacific water sector issues are accurately assessed and reported, SOPAC member countries have been selected from the 3 sub regions within the Pacific, namely, Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia.
Caribbean	GWP focal point, Donatus St Aimé -(details to be added in version two).
Central America tempis@RACSA.CO.CR	GWP CATAC members, supported by country representatives; overall coordination by Maureen Ballesterro -(details to be added).
South America gwpsamtac@ECLAC.CL	GWP SAMTAC members -(details to be added in version two).



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